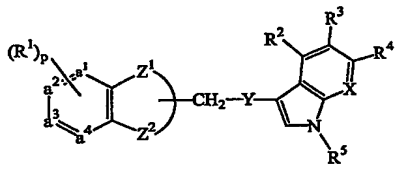
CLAIMS

1. Indol derivatives according to Formula (I)



(I)

a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salt thereof, a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, an N-oxide form thereof or a quaternary ammonium salt thereof, wherein

$-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ is a bivalent radical of formula

-N=CH-CH=CH- (a-1),

-CH=N-CH=CH- (a-2),

-CH=CH-N=CH- (a-3) or

-CH=CH-CH=N- (a-4);

$-Z^1-Z^2-$ is a bivalent radical of formula

$-O-CH_2-O-$ (b-1),

$-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-$ (b-2),

$-NR^7-CH_2-CH_2-O-$ (b-3),

$-O-CH_2-CH_2-NR^7-$ (b-4),

$-NR^7-CH_2-CH_2-NR^7-$ (b-5) or

-S-CH2-CH_2-O- (b-6);

wherein R^7 is selected from the group of hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkyloxyalkyl and alkylcarbonyl;

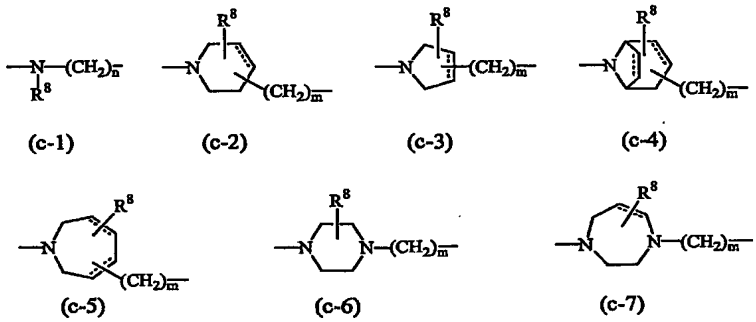
X is CR^6 or N;

each R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^6 is independently from each other selected from the group of hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro, alkyl, alkenyl, mono- or dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, formylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, alkylsulfonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy alkyloxycarbonyloxy, alkylthio, aryl and heteroaryl;

p is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3;

R^5 is hydrogen or alkyl;

Y is a bivalent radical of formula



(c-1) (c-2) (c-3) (c-4)

(c-5) (c-6) (c-7)

wherein

m is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;

n is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 ;

the dotted line represents an optional double bond ;

R^8 is selected from the group of hydrogen, halo, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl and amino ;

alkyl represents a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; said radical being optionally substituted with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radicals ;

alkenyl represents a straight or branched unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; said radical having one or more double bonds and said radical being optionally substituted with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radicals ;

aryl represents phenyl or naphthyl, optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of alkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy and amino ; and

heteroaryl represents a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, dioxyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl,

pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy and amino ;

with the proviso that compounds wherein simultaneously $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ is (a-4), $-Z^1-Z^2-$ is (b-2) and Y is (c-2) are excluded.

2. Compound according to claim 1, characterized in that $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ is a bivalent radical of formula (a-3) or (a-4).

3. Compound according to any one of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that $-Z^1-Z^2-$ is a bivalent radical of formula (b-1), (b-2) or (b-3) wherein R^7 is hydrogen or methyl.

4. Compound according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that Y is a bivalent radical of formula (c-1) wherein n = 3 or (c-2) wherein m = 0 or 1 and R^8 is hydrogen.

5. Compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that X is CR^6 ; R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^6 are each independently hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro or hydroxy and R^5 is hydrogen.

6. Compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ is a bivalent radical of formula (a-3) or (a-4) ; $-Z^1-Z^2-$ is a bivalent radical of formula (b-1), (b-2) or (b-3) wherein R^7 is hydrogen or methyl ; Y is a bivalent radical of formula (c-1) wherein n = 3 or (c-2) wherein m = 0 or 1 and R^8 is hydrogen ; X is CR^6 ; R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^6 are each independently hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro or hydroxy and R^5 is hydrogen.

7. Compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for use as a medicine.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6.

9. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of a disorder or disease responsive to the inhibition of dopamine D_2, D_3 and/or D_4-receptors.

10. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of a disorder or disease responsive to the inhibition of serotonin reuptake and antagonism of 5-HT_{1A} receptors.

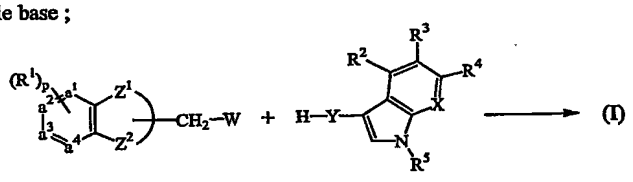
11. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of a disorder or disease responsive to the combined effect of a dopamine D_2, D_3 and/or D_4 antagonist, an SSRI and a 5-HT_{1A}-agonists, partial agonist or antagonist.

12. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of affective disorders such as general anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, social phobia and eating disorders ; and other psychiatric disorders such as, but not limited to psychosis and neurological disorders.

13. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of schizophrenia.

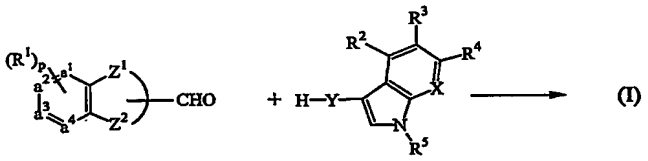
14. Process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I) characterized by either

(a) alkylating an intermediate of Formula (III) with an intermediate of Formula (II), wherein all variables are defined as in claim 1 and W is an appropriate leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and optionally in the presence of a suitable base ;



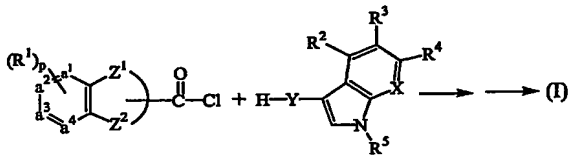
(II) (III) (I)

(b) reductively aminating an intermediate of Formula (IV) is with an intermediate of Formula (III) in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a reducing agent.



(IV) (III) (I)

(c) reacting an acid chloride of Formula (V) with an intermediate of Formula (III) in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a suitable base, followed by reduction of the corresponding amide intermediate formed in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a reducing agent ;



(V) (III) (I)

(d) and, if desired, converting compounds of Formula (I) into each other following art-known transformations, and further, if desired, converting the compounds of Formula (I), into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali, or converting the base addition salt into the free acid by treatment with acid; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms, *N*-oxides thereof and quaternary ammonium salts thereof.